

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1863.

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## THE BULLETIN.

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ROSS & ROSSER.

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - OCTOBER, 22

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times.  
**The Old House on the Hill.**

BY GEO. E. HARRIS.

I am thinking of thee, mother,  
I am thinking of thee still,  
I'm thinking of sister, brother  
And the old house on the hill.

Ah! well I remember, mother,  
And forget I never will  
The teachings that thou gavest me  
In the old house on the hill.

I'm sad and lonely now, mother,  
But return some day I will  
To the comforts of my old home  
In the old house on the hill.

I know thou art sad too, mother,  
For there's a void none can fill  
Save thy sons, who've gone from thee  
From the old house on the hill.

Yes thy two boys have gone from thee,  
And oh! but I'm God's will  
That they will never come back to thee  
Nor the old house on the hill.

Should we fall in battle, mother,  
Thou'lt remember us still,  
But weep not for the vacancy  
In the old house on the hill.

Our home's deserted now, mother,  
And the fields I once did till—  
Nor are my books upon the mantle  
In the old house on the hill.

The Bible thou gavest me, mother,  
That Bible I have still  
'Tis the best I have of thee  
And the old house on the hill.

Everything of home, dear mother,  
Crowns upon my memory still—  
I long to be with thee again  
In the old house on the hill.

SOLDIERS' HOME, July 12, 1863.

## The Shadows in the Valley.

BY H. L. FLASH.

There's a mossy, shady valley,  
Where the waters wind and flow,  
And the daisies sleep in winter,  
'Neath a cover of snow;  
And violets, blue-eyed violets,  
Bloom in beauty in the spring,  
And the sunbeams kiss the wavelets,  
Till they seem to laugh and sing.

But in autumn, when the sunlight  
Crowns the cedar-covered hill,  
Shadows darken in the valley,  
Shadows ominous and still;  
And the yellow leaves, like banners  
Of an Elfin host, that's fled,  
Ting'd with gold and royal purple,  
Flutter sadly overhead.

And these shadows, gloomy shadows,  
Like dim phantoms on the ground,  
Stretch their dreamy lengths forever  
On a dusky-covered mound.  
And I loved her, yes, I loved her,  
And the angels loved her, too,  
So she's sleeping in the valley,  
'Neath the sky so bright and blue.

And no slab of pallid marble,  
Rears its white and ghastly head,  
Telling wanderers in the valley  
Of the virtues of the dead.  
But a lily is her tombstone,  
And a dew-drop, pure and bright,  
Is the epitaph an angel  
Wrote in stillness of the night.

And I'm mournful, very mournful,  
For my soul doth ever crave  
For the fading of the shadows  
From that little woodland grave.  
For the memory of the loved one,  
From my soul will never part;  
And those shadows in the valley  
Dim the sunshine of my heart.

A COLD WINTER.—People in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota may look out for the hardest winter seen for years. There will be more cold days, the mercury will run lower, and the snow will be deeper than before since '57. This is the first fall, since the winter of '57, that the brook trout have commenced leaving the small creeks for deep holes as early as September, and the first season since then that muskrats have double walled their little hillock homes. These and certain other infallible signs known to sportsmen and hunters, indicate a winter of unusual severity. It is our opinion that the river will close at least two weeks earlier than last year.—La Crosse Democrat.

At a revival meeting in Ohio an impulsive Dutchman was present. In the progress of the meeting, Dutchy's feelings became overpowering, and swinging his hat, he exclaimed: "Hurrah for Shesus; he is der feller!" The effect was electrical, the serious countenances giving place to merry ones.

From the London Times.

## Exhaustion of the North and South.

The fallacy pervading Mr. Seward's views and the views of all his countrymen, lies in the assumption that the North is liable to no such exhaustion, but enjoys resources without limit. It seems to be forgotten that the population of the Federal States is, after all, little more than twice that of the Southern States, blacks included, and is only about equal to that of England and Wales; and though the Northerners may have twice the means of their antagonists, yet they have been living twice as fast. They have maintained armies twice as numerous, and suffered losses twice as large. The Confederates have raised 500,000 men, lost 250,000, and are proposing to raise another 100,000. The Federals have raised, according to various estimates, from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000, have lost 500,000 or 600,000, and are preparing to raise 300,000 more. They have expended, therefore, as much of strength as the South has done; and there seems, indeed, every reason to believe that President Davis will obtain his 100,000 fresh troops more easily than President Lincoln his 300,000. In fact, however Mr. Seward may speak of the inexhaustible resources of the North in "money, material and men," there are signs enough of a decline in the supply of soldiers. Enlistings have failed, volunteering has failed, and it is very plain that the conscription is now failing. Nor can we wonder at the event, or regard it as premature.

Let the reader imagine, if he can, five armies as large as our present army raised, not from Great Britain and Ireland, but from England and Wales alone, in the space of two years, and he will get an idea of the draughts made upon the North. The State of Illinois alone has sent between 130,000 and 140,000 troops to the war, which is as much as if we were to raise a force of that magnitude from the southern division of the county of Lancaster. It is a race of ruin, in short, between North and South; but though the North has twice the capital of the South to draw upon, its outgoings are twice as heavy, its task more than twice as severe, and its people neither so numerous nor so desperate. Our correspondence tells us how large a portion of the Northern people have no heart in the war, but Governor Letcher's message teaches us how little the Southern people are thinking of peace. These conditions go far to compensate the numerical inferiority of the Confederates, and render it probable that the exhaustion of strength is practically felt by both combatants in about an equal degree. We only wish it would induce them to terminate the strife.

## Lincoln's Policy.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times says:

"The events of the last thirteen months have proved that Mr. Lincoln has given himself up entirely and without resistance to the guidance and direction of the most ultra and radical Abolitionists, of whom Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Senator Wilson and Zach. Chandler are the types. What they believe and assert is law to him. He has adopted all their wild and impracticable theories, and will carry out all their designs. His next message will contain a paragraph embodying the atrocious doctrine of Whittier's letter, and another in which the equally atrocious sentiments of Sumner, in the recent *Atlantic Monthly* article, will be announced as the governing principles of the Administration. \* \* \* In that article, which is known to have been submitted to Mr. Lincoln and to have been approved of by him and Mr. Stanton, the atrocious purpose of the Administration is declared to treat the Southern States as conquered provinces, and Southern people as conquered vassals, with absolutely no rights except what Congress may deign to confer upon them. To this complexion has it come at last."

Seventy-five thousand men, exclusive of the military, are employed in carrying out the Conscription Act. Nearly the same number of soldiers are distributed throughout the loyal States to keep the people quiet during its enforcement. The most liberal estimate of the number of conscripts secured by this immense army is sixty thousand, which is probably quite double the actual number it will bring into the field. Would it not be better to draft the Provost Marshals and their assistants, clerks and detectives, and cease paying any attention to the conscripts? The Government would thus secure a ready-made army, with the advantage that every individual member thereof is in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war."

EGGENT AND STRIPED STOCKINGS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* says that the 'Empress possesses the immortal glory of having invented, or at least revived, crinoline petticoats. Such a brilliant act would have fully satisfied the ambition of an ordinary woman. But her Majesty has a lofty soul, and aspires to the glory of making another revolution in female costume. For 30 or 40 years past, and for aught I know more, French ladies have been faithful to the white stocking, and they have firmly set their faces against the attempt of English ladies to introduce the red one. The Empress, thinking that the eternal white had become rather monotonous—the red too glaring, and blue too literary—asked herself if some other color could not be adopted. She thought long and anxiously, and at last the inspiration came—the stocking might be striped! The day after this mental illumination the Imperial aukles, and some little space above them, came forth adorned with stockings of blue and white stripes; and all the courtiers claimed the union of the two colors ravishing to behold. By this time next year, no doubt, the new fashion will be as prevalent as that of crinolines."

A VOICE FROM THE PAST.—Patrick Henry, in one of his greatest oratorical efforts said: "The first thing I have most at heart is American Liberty—the next is American Union." If the present war policy is continued we will ere long have neither the one nor the other.

The most common craft on the sea of love are smacks?

From the London Times.

## Terrible Fight Between a Grizzly Bear and an Ammiss.

A correspondent of the Portland (Oregon) Times, writing from Bannock City, in the Boise Mines, Idaho Territory, tells the following story, which may be believed by those who are fond of wonders:

A terrible fight between a mountain ammiss and a grizzly bear was witnessed by a small party of mountaineers a short time since, on the road leading from here to Lewiston. The party had stopped to camp for the night, when suddenly wild and terrific screaming and fearful sounds burst upon their ears, indicating a deadly combat between two forest monsters. The scene of action was near, but out of sight. The party were silent listeners during the desperate conflict, the sounds of which struck terror to the stoutest-hearted mountaineer. Finally the sound died away—the conflict was ended. An hour of silence elapsed, and the party ventured slowly and cautiously toward the spot, from whence those fearful sounds had emanated. As they neared the spot, the victorious ammiss passed before them into the jungle. On coming to the place of the deadly struggle, they found dead and bleeding a large she bear, that would weigh probably 800 or 1,000 pounds.

The grizzly was bitten through and through the neck, and fearful gashes were inflicted on the body, laying bare the ribs and shoulder blades, surpassing the effects of repeated strokes from a heavy cutlass or bowie knife. It seems that the ammiss decided to make a meal of the cub, to which the she bear objected, hence the fight ensued; and it was such a fight as mortal man scarcely ever witnessed, and none but bears and lions participate in. The mountain ammiss is an animal half way between an African lion and a Bengal tiger. It is described by a mountaineer as follows: "His form is much like the lion, being very heavy before and light behind, with a perfect lion's tail, but lacking the mane, though the hair forward on the neck was longer than on the rest of the body; he has a round ear, dark streaks around the eyes and up and down the face, also running down the legs. The body is some darker in color than that of the lion, and free from stripes. His foot is a lion's paw. This beast of prey has lately been discovered in these mountains, and the ammiss is a wonderful animal, no doubt the king of beasts in the forests of Idaho. When his angry voice is heard, the beasts of the forests crouching seek their hiding places."

## Ewing's Depopulated District.

We received a call this week from the Hon. Davis Wilson, a member of the House from Riley county in 1862. He is at present connected with the Provost Marshal's office of the District of the Border at Kansas City. We learn from him that Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11—that four counties of Missouri should be depopulated, has been carried out to the letter—that is, the original order has been carried out. It will be recollected that a supplementary order was issued by Gen. Ewing, to the effect, that no buildings were to be destroyed—they were to be saved, to be occupied by loyal inhabitants. Mr. Wilson informs us that but very few houses are left in a strip of country some 30 by 100 miles, except around the towns. The men in that region were almost wholly in the rebel army, and have been for a long time. The women and children have all left since the promulgation of the order, taking what furniture and stock they chose to; the furniture left, together with the houses having been burned 110 houses, some of them of great value—worth it is said, as high as \$20,000. The whole country has been desolated; what few men remained were shot, unless their loyalty was proved. It is a severe lesson; and to those who do not know that those counties for years have furnished the men who have robbed, murdered and devastated Kansas. It may seem barbarous. The people of Kansas, however, know these facts, and know that just devastation was the only course to insure safety to them.—*Topeka Kansas Record*.

Why is it that every old line Abolitionist—every man who for years taught that there is a law higher than the Constitution of the United States, and every man who was engaged in running off Fugitive Slaves—is pronounced a good Union man, while the men who urged obedience to the requirements of that Constitution, and who have never abated a particle of their love for it or for the Union, are denounced as disloyal?

Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care—supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn twice as much money as a cobbler who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Avaricious men never sing. The man who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses, or August of its meadow larks.

Brevity is a commendable quality, especially in orations and contributions to daily newspapers; but it is not always safe to be short. "What do you think of Mr. So-and-so?" was asked of an eminent man. The answer was a striking example of simple justice: "I haven't time to tell you. The character is too large to be disposed of in a minute. An epigram is long enough for a sarcasm, but it is much too short for a candid opinion. It would take an hour to discuss the faults of the man you mention, and another hour to do justice to his excellencies."

Every swindle and fraud that has been perpetrated upon the Government, has been done by these intensely loyal people. We have not heard of one Democrat engaged in this business. How does it come that all this swindling and gambling away the people's money, is done by persons of tried loyalty. We fear the words loyalty and swindle are synonymous in time.

From the London Times.

## A Dying Soldier's Tale.

A boy of some eighteen summers lay on the battlefield near Fredericksburg, mortally wounded. He lay all day, unmindful of the scorching sun and the roaring of artillery. Cannon balls flew past fanning his pale cheek on their deadly mission, but he knew it not. At last he awoke to consciousness and looked around him. The moon was shining calmly on the boyish face; the blood oozing slowly from his side was evidence that his young life was almost spent. For a moment he pressed his trembling hand to his side to ease the throbbing pain, and the pale, bloodless lips parted with a sigh of agony. A wounded soldier near, hearing, inquired if he was badly wounded. "Yes," replied the dying boy, "I am dying, and I want my mother! For when they compelled me to leave her she bade me come back to her for I was the staff of her declining years. I promised her I would; but I am dying now, and shall never see her more."

The boy went on to say, for it seemed to relieve his mind to talk, "when they told my mother her only child was drafted and would have to go to war, she said not a word until we were left alone; then she came to me and laid her white arms around my neck and kissed me. I could not speak then, so I turned her away silently. At last she spoke: 'George I have buried two sons, and the next one called was your father. With a sad, almost broken heart, I heard the clods of the valley fall on his coffin lid, and tried to bear this affliction with Christian fortitude, and I succeeded, for I had you to lean upon, my son! But the cup that Abraham Lincoln is pressing to my lips to-night is too bitter, and she fell fainting on my bosom.' It would be useless to tell you the days spent by me to raise money to buy a substitute. We were poor and they told me to go, and they would care for my mother until I came back. They said it was but nine months and it would soon pass away. But I am passing away instead, and my mother will be left alone! Here his voice sank to a whisper, and his last words were, 'mother heaven—and the moon came out of a cloud and revealed the childish face set in death.' This was all. But it is well! God forgive the agitators of this most unholy war, and bind up the broken hearts of widows and mothers in their great sorrow.—*The Crisis*.

WANT OF COURAGE.—Sidney Smith, in his work on moral philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little brass, as it is termed.

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because the timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could only have been induced to begin, would, in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in order to do anything in the world worth doing, you must not stand shivering on the bank and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as you can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and then live to see it succeed for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and his first cousin, and his particular friends, till one fine day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, that he has lost much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends; that he has no more time left to follow their advice. There is so little time for over-aweismanship at present that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to tread up the necessity in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and of efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.

MILITARY TYRANNY.—The newspapers from all parts of the country bring us accounts of arrests, hand-cuffings and imprisonments of innocent persons, suffered at the hands of Provost Marshals and their assistants, without possibility of relief, except by the means of military commanders, and without redress at all. A man may be tapped on the shoulder at his work, or in the street, told he is a deserter, ironed instantly, and taken to the cars, hurried off to another State, and there thrust into prison to await the pleasure of his irresponsible captors, or their equally irresponsible superiors. The chance of redress in such cases is but as one to a hundred. If a wrong is done, even by mistake, it is for the interest of those who did it to avoid exposure, and so the injured citizen is sent forward, under guard, to the army, whence, it may be hoped, he will never escape alive to confront his kidnappers. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* prevents all judicial interference with the arrests. The military power is supreme, and under the pressure of its arm the laws are silent. The protection which the Abolitionists clamored for in behalf of the runaway negro is now denied to every white man in the North, by a Government elected in the interest of Abolition.—*Boston Courier*.

William D. Kelly, a member of Congress for Philadelphia, in a recent speech, said:

"Yes, sooner or doubt it as you may, the negro is the 'coming man' for whom we have waited."

We have no doubt that W. O. Kelly is just the kind of a man to wait for a negro, while in his connection with white men, he is a cowardly libeller and liar. Perhaps he is right in waiting for negroes, as few white men, who know him, would willingly accept his company. He is a wretch whom the very instincts of a gentleman turn from with loathing, and whose face seems to have been deformed by the hand of God, that all men might shun him.—*Old Guard*.

To lovers there ever blooms beside the happy present a still and quiet past—beside the rose forget-me-not.

From the New York Express, October 10.

## Effects of Currency Expansion.

Both the Herald and Times note to-day the prosperity of every body, in about every thing. The Express, yesterday, showed that the Independent, that the diamond trade of the city has increased fourfold, that our diamond has been entered at the Custom-house worth 40,000 francs, &c.

"The demand for houses," says the Times, "is unprecedented. There are none to rent, and few for sale, and the tide of population, nevertheless, continues to pour into every one of our great towns with undiminished impetuosity." All true. From Chicago and Cincinnati on to Boston, the cities seem scarcely half large enough to hold the people entering them. The fact is, *Agriculture and Labor* are becoming menial occupations, and country life, in winter, is vulgar now, so that thousands, enriched elsewhere, are rushing to the cities to spend their money.

From the Herald.

"Last Saturday afternoon there were six thousand private equipages on the drive of our beautiful park. Our largest manufacturers of carriages are taxed to the utmost to fill their orders and have to refuse to take any more work. A gentleman recently arrived in the city found it almost impossible to obtain room in any livery stable for his horses, as all the stalls had been engaged in advance. All the boarding-houses in the city are full. During the Crystal Palace furore, New York was pretty well jammed; but still some sort of accommodations could be provided for strangers. Now we are as packed as an omnibus load, and there is no more room inside. The dry goods dealers and jewelry merchants are constantly complaining that they are doing too much business, and that their highest price articles sell first. Silks are now much more common than calico, and diamonds than pebbles.

"Seventeen regular places of amusement are now open in this city, besides countless concert saloons and music halls, and every one of them is crowded nightly. Broadway is thronged every morning with thousands of elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen, whose attire rivals the rainbow in gorgeous hues and the kaleidoscope in variety. Many splendid palaces of marble and brown stone are in process of erection upon Fifth-avenue and other magnificent thoroughfares, and those already erected are rented for enormous sums per annum.

All these are true pictures—and the true inference would seem to be, that we are a blessed, gold and silver great humbug—and paper money the Utopia of Philosophy, Poetry and Romanticism. But—as when a man is drunk, or two-thirds drunk—the exhilaration inspires him—so now, is our country inspired, and the inspiration insinuates itself into every thing. The day of reckoning, however, comes for the drunkard—the day after the revel—in pain, and settled diseases, that convert the hitherto sober man into a killing delirium tremens.

In 1839, it will be remembered that the city of New York was in pretty much the same state of a revel it is now in, under the same sort of a revel of that era. The whole country, too, was in an equal revel. The land speculators in Bangor, Maine, were so busy, that it was reported these speculators paid a dollar an hour for the use of posts to lean on in the streets, as they trafficked in lumber lands or lots. In our Wall-street, millions were made in a week or so. Very few brokers were there that did not kite their hundreds of thousands daily. We became so rich, indeed, at last that we could not afford to waste time to fill the soil, to raise corn, cabbage, &c., and, as a consequence, this, the greatest wheat-growing country in the world, began to import wheat from the Black Sea and the Baltic, and even potatoes from France and Ireland. An explosion, of course, took place soon afterward. The brokers blew up, sky-high. Broad riot ensued, where Ell Hall's four store was sacked. The people, then, after the grand drunk, sobered down into the Scripture fact again, that 'a man's bread was to be earned by the sweat of his brow.'"

## Blessed are the Peace Makers.

A scathing rebuke to the War Abolition Clergy, by the great commander of the Scriptures:

[Extract from Christ's Sermon on the Mount.] "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God."—St. Matthew, 5th chap., 9th verse. The whole country, too, was in an equal revel. The land speculators in Bangor, Maine, were so busy, that it was reported these speculators paid a dollar an hour for the use of posts to lean on in the streets, as they trafficked in lumber lands or lots. In our Wall-street, millions were made in a week or so. Very few brokers were there that did not kite their hundreds of thousands daily. We became so rich, indeed, at last that we could not afford to waste time to fill the soil, to raise corn, cabbage, &c., and, as a consequence, this, the greatest wheat-growing country in the world, began to import wheat from the Black Sea and the Baltic, and even potatoes from France and Ireland. An explosion, of course, took place soon afterward. The brokers blew up, sky-high. Broad riot ensued, where Ell Hall's four store was sacked. The people, then, after the grand drunk, sobered down into the Scripture fact again, that 'a man's bread was to be earned by the sweat of his brow.'"

As all men are represented to be in a state of hostility to God and each other, the Gospel is called the Gospel of peace, because it tends to reconcile men to God and to each other. Hence our Lord here terms peace-makers the children of God; for as He is the Father of peace, those who promote it are reputed his children. But those children are they who foment divisions in the church, the State, or among families? Surely they are not of that God, who is the Father of peace and lover of concord; of that Christ, who is the sacrifice and mediator of it; of that Spirit, who is the nourisher and bond of peace; nor of that church of the Most High, which is the kingdom and family of peace.—*Commentary of Adam Clarke, L. L. D.*

## IRISHMEN AND GERMANS, LOOK HERE.

Wendell Phillips, the rampant, fanatical Abolitionist, says:

"The day is not far distant when the free negro of the South will work side by side with the white American citizen everywhere, and in every department of industry, proving himself equal to the energetic New Englander, and superior to the profligate Irishman and stupid German."

From the New York Express, October 10.

## Effects of Currency Expansion.

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## Blessed are the Peace Makers.

A scathing rebuke to the War Abolition Clergy, by the great commander of the Scriptures:

[Extract from Christ's Sermon on the Mount.] "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God."—St. Matthew, 5th chap., 9th verse. The whole country, too, was in an equal revel. The land speculators in Bangor, Maine, were so busy, that it was reported these speculators paid a dollar an hour for the use of posts to lean on in the streets, as they trafficked in lumber lands or lots. In our Wall-street, millions were made in a week or so. Very few brokers were there that did not kite their hundreds of thousands daily. We became so rich, indeed, at last that we could not afford to waste time to fill the soil, to raise corn, cabbage, &c., and, as a consequence, this, the greatest wheat-growing country in the world, began to import wheat from the Black Sea and the Baltic, and even potatoes from France and Ireland. An explosion, of course, took place soon afterward. The brokers blew up, sky-high. Broad riot ensued, where Ell Hall's four store was sacked. The people, then, after the grand drunk, sobered down into the Scripture fact again, that 'a man's bread was to be earned by the sweat of his brow.'"

As all men are represented to be in a state of hostility to God and each other, the Gospel is called the Gospel of peace, because it tends to reconcile men to God and to each other. Hence our Lord here terms peace-makers the children of God; for as He is the Father of peace, those who promote it are reputed his children. But those children are they who foment divisions in the church, the State, or among families? Surely they are not of that God, who is the Father of peace and lover of concord; of that Christ, who is the sacrifice and mediator of it; of that Spirit, who is the nourisher and bond of peace; nor of that church of the Most High, which is the kingdom and family of peace.—*Commentary of Adam Clarke, L. L. D.*

## IRISHMEN AND GERMANS, LOOK HERE.

Wendell Phillips, the rampant, fanatical Abolitionist, says:

"The day is not far distant when the free negro of the South will work side by side with the white American citizen everywhere, and in every department of industry, proving himself equal to the energetic New Englander, and superior to the profligate Irishman and stupid German."



# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - OCTOBER, 22

## THE WAR NEWS.

The dispatches copied elsewhere, give the reader an idea of the field operations. Some fighting has occurred in Tennessee and Virginia, but no general engagement. Rosecrans remains in his works at Chattanooga, and Bragg remains in his front with the main body of his army, sending out detachments, however, for observation, and to cut Rosecrans' communications. Jeff Davis is said to be with Bragg's army for the purpose of composing differences among his Generals; and on the other hand Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant have gone for a similar purpose to Rosecrans' camp.

Burnside appears to be pushing his way from East Tennessee into Virginia.

Banks is in the field, marching overland through Louisiana towards Texas.

Navigation of the Mississippi is disturbed by rebel guerrilla's on the banks.

The siege of Charleston appears to be attended with difficulty on account of the obstructions sunk in the harbor by the rebels, which make it dangerous to the Federal fleet to advance within short range of the City.

Meade has fallen back within the defenses around Washington; and it is a question whether Lee intends to hold him there, or cross the Potomac for another raid in Maryland.

For the rest see dispatches.

## Gold.

The gold market has again become feverish and the price of the article has advanced materially. The following gives the daily movements for the week past in New York:

Monday it opened at 150, declined to 149, then advanced to 151, and closed firm at 151; Tuesday it opened at 152, advanced to 156, and closed quiet at 152; Wednesday it opened at 153, declined to 152, and then advanced to 154; Thursday it opened at 154, declined to 153, then advanced to 156, and closed weak at 156; Friday it opened at 155, advanced to 153, and closed dull at 152; Saturday it opened at 151, declined 149, then advanced to 152, and closed weak at 149. This morning it opened at 150, and closed firm at one o'clock at 151.

Address of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham to the Democracy of Ohio on the Result of the Election.

DEMOCRATS OF OHIO: You have been beaten—by what means it is idle now to inquire. It is enough that while tens of thousands of soldiers were sent or kept within your State, or held inactive in camp elsewhere, to vote against you, the Confederate army were marching upon the Capital of your country.

You were beaten: but a nobler battle for constitutional liberty and free popular government never was fought by any people. And your unconquerable firmness and courage, even in the midst of armed military force upon you these first of freemen's rights—free speech and a free ballot. The conspiracy of the fifth of May fell before you. Be not discouraged: despair not of the Republic. Maintain your rights; stand firm to your position; never yield your principles or your organization. Listen not to any who would have you lower your standard in the hour of defeat. No mellowing of your opinions upon any question, even of policy, will avail any thing to conciliate your political foes. They demand nothing less than an absolute surrender of your principles and your organization. Moreover, if there be any hope for the Constitution or liberty, it is in the Democratic party alone; and your fellow-citizens, in a little while longer, will see it. Time and events will force it upon all, except those only who profit by the calamities of their country.

I thank you, one and all, for your sympathies and your suffrages. Be assured that though still in exile for no offense but my political opinions and the free expression of them to you in peaceable public assembly, you will find me ever steadfast in those opinions, and true to the Constitution and to the State and country of my birth.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.  
WINDSOR, C. W., October 14, 1863.

OUR BRIGADIERS AND MAJOR GENERALS.—The total number of Major Generals in the volunteer service is 69; of volunteer Brigadier Generals, 256; and the annual compensation of these 325 favorites of fortune amounts to no less than \$1,288,194. Now, if it be true, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, that it is the duty of a Brigadier to command at least four regiments of a thousand men each—and presuming that the War Department has acted economically—the military force of the United States reaches the enormous figure of 1,024,000 men.

The correspondent forgets that about half of this force of Generals is purely political in its character. The appointments were made on political grounds, and the appointments are kept to do political work.

The Abolition journals are just now engaged in the laudable attempt to prove that our national debt is a great public blessing, because, as they say, the money is borrowed at home, and every dollar of the principal and interest is payable to our own citizens. Such logic is probably irresistible, but the stupidity of the people prevents them from appreciating it. Farmers and laboring men generally have not loaned a vast amount to the Government, except what they pay in the shape of increased prices for every thing, and in stamp, excise, internal revenue and other exactions. But shoddy contractors and stock gamblers, whose intellects are sharpened by gains, and who look at things through greenback spectacles, may reasonably take this rose-colored view of the subject.—Chicago Times.

Lord Brougham has just completed his 85th year. He is in excellent health.

There are only thirteen Revolutionary soldiers living.

## Extracts from Southern Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 18.—The S. B. Spaulding, from Morris Island, is hourly expected.

We make the following extracts from Southern papers received by the flag-of-truce boat to-day:

The Richmond Enquirer, of October 12th, says in regard to the Texas election: Pendleton Murrah is elected Governor over T. T. Chambers by about 5,000 votes. The Richmond Examiner, of October 12th, says a smart correspondence has occurred between Mr. Ould and General S. A. Meredith, Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners exist between the parties as to the number of prisoners with which each should be credited, and that all arrangements for the present are knocked in the head.

The Examiner, of the 16th, has the following dispatches:

CHARLESTON, October 15.—The firing from our batteries continues as usual. The enemy makes no reply, but continues working. An additional number of transports is reported at Folly Inlet.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

Two war-vessels have arrived off the bar. The Richmond Examiner, of the 17th, has the following:

It is said that Ewell fought the enemy at Brimston Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, four miles this side of Manassas Junction. We have no particulars of this fight except that we took 4,000 prisoners and 400 wagons.

Sedgwick's corps is reported to have been cut off from the main body of Meade's army. It is said to be now surrounded and hemmed by Hill on Occoquan Creek. With this exception Meade is believed to have succeeded in escaping to Bull Run with his artillery. Some believe that he will there deliver battle. Others think he will not halt on this side of Arlington Heights.

GORDONSVILLE, October 16.—A severe battle was reported to have taken place near Catlett's Station, Wednesday. The enemy retreated toward the Occoquan, where ten thousand of Sedgwick's corps were suddenly attacked by General Lee, and it is reported that three thousand prisoners were captured. Further particulars are not yet received.

The Examiner of the 25th has the following:

MERIDIAN, Miss., October 13.—The following has just been received from Brigadier General Chalmers:

BYHALIA, October 12.—We have torn up the railroad in four places; and attacked Collierville yesterday morning. General Sherman, with part of Smith's brigade, en route for Corinth, arrived as we did. We drove the enemy into their fortifications, burned their camp with considerable stores, and thirty wagons. We brought off twenty-five wagons, took five colors and one hundred and four prisoners. Our loss is about fifty killed and wounded. Prisoners report that General Smith and a Colonel were killed. Reinforcements coming from Germantown and Lafayette, we retreated.

[Signed] J. G. CHALMERS.

To J. E. Johnston.

Note.—This Collierville alluded to, is doubtless a station on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, about 25 miles from Memphis.

CHARLESTON, October 14.—There was heavy and rapid firing yesterday afternoon, and during last night. The firing was chiefly from our James Island works, and Fort Moultrie.

The statement from prisoners of a new battery between Gregg and Wagner, is believed to be false.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

There has been but little fighting to-day.—The Chattanooga Rebel announces the arrival of Jeff. Davis and Bragg. Army to settle all household quarrels.

Rosecrans has fortified Chattanooga to perfection. It is confidently believed that Longstreet or Johnston will be put in command.

LYNCHBURG, October 16.—Twenty-seven regiments of Yankee Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, estimated at 14,000 men, passed Greenville, Tenn., around Eastwood, to make a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and attack our forces at Bible Ridge, six miles west of Greenville. On Saturday, the 10th, our forces withdrew to Henderson's, ten miles east of Greenville. The enemy having succeeded in reaching our rear, our men fell back to Zollicoffer until the Yankees, heavily reinforced, advanced upon them, when they were withdrawn to Bristol. Our loss in both days' fight was 300 killed and wounded. Our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy.

On Wednesday night the enemy at Bristol advanced toward Abington with a heavy force, supposed to number from 8,000 to 10,000.

Joe Hooker is in command in East Tennessee. Burnside has left, having resigned or been dismissed.

Three regiments of Tennessee renegades have been organized, and four hundred refugees are following the Yankee army. The enemy destroyed no property in East Tennessee, as they expect to hold the country permanently.

The Examiner also contains the following terms:

The Government is establishing in every town in the Confederacy an agency for the sale of cotton-interest coupon bonds.

There are 300,000 free negroes in the Confederacy. They ought to be drafted by the next Congress, for teamster-drivers, &c.

From the Richmond Examiner of the 15th we have no authentic intelligence of military operations in Northern Virginia, and but few reports.

Hill is said to be in Meade's rear, and a report prevailed yesterday that Ewell had reached Manassas Junction, and there captured the principal depots of the enemy's Commissary and Quartermaster stores.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following was received at headquarters to-day:

CHATTANOOGA, October 18, 1863.

To Major General H. W. Halleck: The following dispatch has just been received from Brigadier General Geo. Crook, commanding the second cavalry division, dated Rogersville, October 10, 1863:

I have to inform you that I have had three fights with the enemy since I left Laquatchie Valley, whipping him very badly each time, the last battle ending at Farmington, Tennessee, where I fought Wheeler's entire command with but two brigades. I cut his force in two, scattering a large portion of it, and capturing four pieces of artillery, one thousand stand of cavalry arms, and two hundred and forty prisoners, besides the wounded. As I pushed on after the enemy immediately, I have not been able to ascertain the number of killed and wounded, but it was very heavy. They were scattered over a distance of fifteen miles. From their retreat was a perfect rout, their men deserting and straggling over the country.

I pursued them with great vigor, but their horses being better than mine, I was only able to come up with two regiments at Sugar Creek left to detain me. I made a charge on them capturing some 500, and scattering the remainder in the mountains. I reached the river, and found they had all crossed at a ford three miles above Sam's Ferry, where they commenced to cross. I never saw troops more demoralized. I am satisfied their loss in this raid was not less than 2000. No fears need be entertained of their making another raid.

[Signed] GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier General Commanding, W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It is said that a general order will be issued by the War Department in a few days, providing for the enlistment of colored troops in the States of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia and Tennessee.

All loyal owners will be allowed three hundred dollars for each slave that may enlist. The slave to be free at the expiration of his term of enlistment. The slaves of disloyal masters will also be enlisted, but they will not be paid for them.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Twenty-six of Morgan's men escaped from Camp Douglas last night by digging a tunnel from one of the barracks under the fence.

## [Special to Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, October 12, via NASHVILLE, October 18.—Complete official returns from the infantry engaged in the late battles are received, and gives the following statistics: Thomas' corps, officers killed, 36; wounded, 266; missing, 129; men killed, 636; wounded, 3297; missing, 2127; total, 6,301. McCook's corps, officers killed, 40; wounded, 169; missing, 70; men killed, 363; wounded, 2367; missing, 1093; total, 4,520. Crittenden's corps, officers killed, 39; wounded, 131; missing, 22; men killed, 296; wounded, 2157; missing, 665; total, 3,500.

Two brigades of General Grant's reserve corps, engaged only in the afternoon of the second day's fight, lost in officers killed, 16; men killed, 230; officers wounded, 50; men wounded, 877; officers missing, 34; men missing, 527; total, 1,732.

Losses in cavalry not reported, will make the grand aggregate about 16,000. Of this 4685 are missing, and about 2500 wounded. There were 36 pieces of artillery lost, and a few wagons.

Southern papers of the 9th are received. They still insist that their whole loss will not exceed 12,000. But partial returns, published by them, indicate that it is greater. Hindman's division alone lost 2,100 out of 3,400. The tone of their editorials continues to be very despondent over the failure of Bragg to take Chattanooga.

Joe Johnston proved to have been all the time in Mississippi, and not with Bragg. Their reports from Mississippi say that two corps from Grant's army are moving to succor Rosecrans; one overland from Memphis, and the other by water.

Jeff Davis is reported to have arrived at Bragg's army on the 10th.

All quiet along our front for the last two days.

The vote of the Ohio regiments belonging to the army at this point, as far as received up to this morning, shows 9,423 for Brough to 252 for Vallandigham. There are fifteen regiments and eight batteries to be yet heard from, which will swell Brough's majority to over 12,000.

Torrents of rain have continually fallen, and has kept both sides quiet for three days. All the water-courses are rising, and the roads getting very bad.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, TENNESSEE. } MISSION BRIDGE, September 30, 1863. To the Officers and Soldiers of Polk's Corps:

In consequence of an unfortunate disagreement between myself and the Commander-in-chief of this department, I have been relieved of my command, and am about to retire from the army. Without attempting to explain the circumstances of this disagreement, or prejudicing the public mind by a premature appeal to its judgment, I must be permitted to express my unqualified conviction of the rectitude of my conduct, and that time and investigation will amply vindicate my conduct on the field of the Chickamauga.

I can not, however, part, even temporarily, with the gallant officers and soldiers of my old corps without the deepest feeling of regret and heartfelt expression of my gratitude for the courage and devotion they have always manifested while under my command.

Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga all attest on your part the very highest soldierly qualities and are crowded with precious memories. Contending with a numerous, well appointed and merciless enemy for all that man holds dear, you have borne unexampled privations with fortitude, fought with undaunted bravery, and ever yielded a cheerful obedience to your officers.

Soldiers who struggle in such a cause, and with such hearts, can never be conquered. Clouds and darkness may enshroud you for a time, but the sunlight of the future is bright and glowing. The blood of patriots is never shed in vain, and our final victory is certain and assured.

Whoever commands you, my earnest exhortation and request to you, is to fight on and fight ever, with true hearts, until your independence is achieved. Thousands of hearts may fall, crushed and bleeding, under the weapon of the foe, or the passion, or mistakes of friends, but the great cause must never be sacrificed or our flag abandoned.

Our cause is just and our duty to our country and God is as clear as the sun in the heavens.

I leave my command in the care of the bravest of the brave, who has often led them in darkest hours of their trials. He and you will have my hopes and prayers to the Ruler of the universe, for your happiness and success. Your kindness, devotion and respect for me, exhibited during the years of our association, both in camp and in the field, are graven on my heart and will be treasured there until it ceases to beat.

Your friend,  
LEONIDAS POLK,  
Lieutenant General.

By the President of the United States.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year: And whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years or during the war; not, however, exceeding three years.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into active service, do issue this Proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the several States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field, from their respective States, their quotas of 300,000 men.

I further proclaim that all the volunteers that come out and are duly enlisted, shall receive pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of the States by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office, by special letter.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from the quotas established for the new draft.

I further proclaim if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department, made under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or in the districts of said State, for the due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draft, the States where it is in progress, or where it has not yet been commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting; and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that department.

In issuing this Proclamation I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NOVEL MODE OF PICKLING PEACHES.—Some four or five weeks since, H. S. Gibbons, Esq., of this village, threw about two pairs full of strong brine, taken from his pork barrel, upon some horse radish, growing beneath a fine peach-tree in his garden, with the intention of destroying the obnoxious plant. The brine was poured upon the ground within about three feet of the stem of the peach-tree, which soon began to exhibit signs of injury from the brine. The leaves began to fade and shrivel, and finally fell from the tree entirely, while the peaches, of which the tree contained about a peck, adhered to the branches, and matured and ripened as usual, with the exception of failing to reach the full size. Upon tasting them, however, they are found to be completely impregnated with salt; so strongly saturated, indeed, that the expressed juice is equal in strength to ordinary brine. We think the fact above narrated must interest the scientific and curious, and may throw some light upon a mooted question, viz: whether fruit trees draw the constituents of their fruit from the ground or from the atmosphere. Who will enlighten us on this subject?—St. John Democrat, Sept. 19.

CURIOUSITIES OF BRITISH TAXATION.—In the fiscal year ending with March, 1863, tax was paid upon 343,285 of the dogs of Great Britain; the amount paid was £205,785. More than six hundred dogs traveled by railway in the course of the year—that is, counting as one every journey of a dog. Tax was paid in the year upon 571,179 horses, the amount reaching £384,641; of this sum £179,295 was for 170,757 horses used for riding and for drawing taxable carriages; £71,421 for 136,041 horses used by farmers, clergymen and surgeons; £109,597 for 191,613 horses used in trade, and £33,328 for horses of all these classes not exceeding thirteen hands. Duty amounting to £6,422 was paid also upon 1,663 race-horses. The tax upon carriages (other than hackney and stage carriages) produced £350,083; it was paid upon 269,443 carriages. The sum of £200,896 was paid as tax for keeping servants; the taxable servants were 245,380 in number; 939 persons paid tax for using hand carriages, the duty amounting to £1,103; and 48,995 persons paid £60,085 for using armorial bearings. All these taxes are confined to Great Britain, and unknown in Ireland. The produce of all is increasing, except in the instance of hair powder. The produce of the duty on gold and silver-plate is declining; last year it brought only £67,354. The tax paid on cards and dice fell to £9,283, but may recover under the new mode of taxation. Game certificates and licenses produced but £126,445.

On Thursday last Mr. Harrison, editor of the Kentucky News, published at Henderson, Ky., was arrested by order of the commandant of that post, on the charge of publishing sentiments "calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebels." He was required to give a bond of five hundred dollars and report at headquarters twice a week.

## IN MEMORIAM.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson.

You grieve—oh! no, from Heaven's wide portals Pours forth a flood of wondrous light; A vision of two, young immortals Of dazzling radiance meets the sight.

But yesterday your hearts were yearning Their pain and suffering to assuage; Or your appealing eyes were turning Jesus' tender love to engage—

The hours in growing dread sped faster Till Hope at length departed quite; Mute, stricken, groped you to ward the Master Still trusting the Eternal Right.

Night gathered; even prayer had perished— You were but human—watching there Till Death should bear what you most cherished Beyond your tendered love and care;—

At last—the faint smile fixed forever On baby features waxen white; The drooping lids closed that should never Again disclose the dear eyes' light,—

And then the wee, white hands were folded In touching stillness on the breast,— Wee hands some sculptor might have molded; The little brothers were at rest.

At rest O, words of solemn meaning— At rest in the dear Christ's embrace; And their arrested lives are weaving You from this to their holier place.

Their household names—pet names—no longer Shall cross your lips in mention oft; But by some influence sacred, stronger, Be told in tones all hushed and soft.

Their restless, fitting forms shall greet you By winter's gay fireside no more; Nor their bright faces in the future greet you With flashing gladness as of yore.

Miss them from their accustomed places, The Father knows you must and long; Absence nor Time—oh! naught effaces The memories that to such belong.

But grieve! ah! no, from Heaven's wide portals Pours forth that flood of wondrous light; That vision of two, young immortals Forevermore shall bless your sight.

MAYSVILLE, Oct. 20th, 1863.

## MARRIAGE.

Monday morning, October 19, 1863, in Aberdeen, Ohio, by Esquire Shelton, Mr. JOHN COOPER to Miss SARAH E. COLE.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL L. COOPER to Miss MARGARET THOMPSON, all of Bracken county, Ky.

On the 15th inst., by Esquire Shelton of Aberdeen, Ohio, Mr. ROBINSON GREEN to Miss MARY E. MITCHELL, both of this city.

The young and happy couple have our best wishes, that Time may only serve to strengthen the ties which now bind them to each other; and should misfortunes come, may they find that all have their rainbow of hope and promise however dark the future may seem.

May's thou live in joy forever, Naught from thee true pleasure sever; Joys be many, cares be few, Smooth the path thou shalt pursue. \*\*

## DIED.

In this City, October 18th, 1863, CHARLES son of JAMES A. and BETTIE JOHNSON.

At "Science Hill," Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 8th, Mrs. MARGARET KAVANAUGH, consort of Rev. Bishop H. H. HAVANAUGH, D. D., of Versailles, Ky.

At his residence in Aberdeen, Ohio, on Sunday evening, October 4th, 1863, of typhoid fever, Elder ABRAHAM T. WILLIAMS, in the 34th year of his age.

The deceased was a pious and exemplary member of the Baptist Church of Christ, and for several years previous to his death, a Minister of the Gospel. He leaves a wife and four children and a brother and sister besides many kindred and friends to mourn his departure; but they sorrow not as those having no hope; they pity exemplified in his daily walks and conversations of life, and the manifestation of an humble submission to the will of the Lord during illness, is sufficient evidence that he was prepared for death and the enjoyment of eternal happiness in the spirit world. May God in his infinite mercy deal kindly with the bereaved family and bring them all by His Grace into his everlasting kingdom above.

A. C. W.

A Tribute to the Memory of Mr. James A. Fleetwood.

If there is a time amid the vicissitudes of this life, when our emotions are too strong for utterance, and words that come from the heart are found difficult to speak, it is when summoned to stand by all that remains of a dear friend, and look upon the cold and inanimate form as it lies shrouded in the habiliments of death. The smile of a peaceful transit from time to eternity may still rest upon the pallid face; but there is sadness in the thought that its last earthly beam is over; that this side of the eternal shore its kindly voice will no longer reach our ears; that the hands now folded upon the lifeless breast will never more be extended to meet a responsive welcome, or the warm grasp of our own.

The subject of this notice was one, whose many virtues will remain embalmed in the memory of a large circle of admiring friends—virtues that ever live in union with a pure spirit, as dignified in example, as their generous impulses were open and confiding, manly and sincere. As an affectionate husband, a void is left in the heart of a fond wife, who, above all others, could affectionately appreciate his purity of soul, and all that can brighten our pilgrimage here, and pave the way to greater happiness in the brighter world. As a faithful friend, to know him was to love him, to name him was to praise; and especially to those of his Masonic brethren with whom he was honorably and closely identified, the loss is one that all will keenly feel, for a good and shining member has been taken from their roll.

Though he has left us to return no more, may that loved companion whose heart is now bowed in sorrow, be buoyed up in his affliction with the sweet assurance and sacred hope, that his spirit has gone to a far happier home!

Our last farewell is uttered, too kind-hearted James—but we cannot forget thee, or cease to hold in hallowed remembrance, the precious record thou hast left behind. Yes—

"Dearest Brother thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel, But 'tis God that has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal; Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled— Then in Heaven, with joy we'll greet thee Where no parting tears are shed."

W. L. M.

## Braiding All the Go!

I HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE variety of new Style PATTERNS, which in addition to my former stock enables me to offer a greater variety of BRAIDING PATTERNS than can be found in the City. I am prepared to Stamp Ladies' or Children's Dresses or Cloaks, in the latest style, on short notice and at moderate rates.

LADIES are invited to call and see my PATTERNS. Mrs. GEO. ARTHUR, Mayville, Oct. 15. Second street.

## UNION COAL OIL.

ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowest market price by BEN PHISTER.

## Commercial.

### MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1863.

Sugar—New Orleans, 12½ to 14c.

Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 62@65c; Half Bbls. 37c.

COFFEE—30 to 32c with upward tendency.

WHEAT.—Red #1 85; White #1 15@20.

FLOUR.—Selling at from \$6 00@7 00.

Whisky.—Market firm Ross & Newell's premium selling at 54c.

Crush Sugar, 17c.

Gran " 17c.

Loaf " 17c.

Bacon.—Sides 8c; Hams 10@12c; Shoulders 6½c.

LARD.—10 to 12½c, per lb.

HEMP.—\$120 to \$125 per ton.

Tobacco.—Selling at 7@16c lbs.

MAKEREL.—Bbls. No. 2, 1½; Halfbbls. 75c.

Quarters \$4.00.

SALT.—50c, 3 bushel.

IRON.—Bar Iron 3½;



# THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 22

Persons wishing the *Bulletin*, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

**LADIES.**—We will furnish *GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK* and the *BULLETIN* one year for \$3.50.

All the signers of the Declaration of Independence, with but four exceptions, were Free Masons.

Stone's majority in forty counties in Iowa is 12,097; the remaining counties will make it 20,000, and the soldiers' vote will add 10,000 to it, making his actual majority about 30,000.

**PERSONS VISITING THE CITY** CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH MEALS, DURING REGULAR HOURS, AT "BARCROFT'S SALOON" AT 303.

Mr. W. J. Ross, of the Firm of Ross & Newell, in this city, leaves to day for Indianapolis, Ind. We understand that it is his intention to take a new partner in the trade, who, when the cares of the busy day are over, will brighten the smiles of his already amiable nature, and smooth his journey in the future down the stream of life. Joe! you have our united wishes that many happy days are in store. What more can we say than wish those days may never have a single cloud!

The Washington correspondent of a Republican contemporary recently wrote: "Mr. Chase each day can make certificates of indebtedness for a million of dollars, and thus avoid borrowing."

Stewart, of New York, will sell thirty millions of goods this year. The September sales of cloths for men's wear alone were \$700,000.

**STAMPEDE OF NEGROES.**—During the last week, upwards of thirty negroes absconded from our city, and are doubtless ere this under the usual protection of their abolition brethren. We cannot state at present writing upon whom the greater loss will fall.

Blondin almost killed himself in Seville, Spain, recently. While on his rope during an exhibition in that city, with fireworks on his head, he found himself burning, and in trying to relieve himself he slipped and fell, but luckily caught one foot on the rope, and the utmost grace saved his brains from being dashed out.

A new railroad bridge is in process of construction across the Potomac at Washington.

It is said that in the Eastern States there is about one-half the usual crop of apples, while in the Middle and Western States there are more than they have had for several years.

The high cost of labor at the coal mines in Pennsylvania has suggested the necessity of machines for digging it. It is a wonder that one was not long ago invented.

Gen. Wilcox, formerly in command of the Department of Indiana, is now in command of the post at Cumberland Gap.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge's division is reported in the rebel papers to have lost, in the late battles in Georgia, 1,300 out of 1,600 men.

The Chicago Journal publishes a dispatch from Decatur, stating on what is said to be reliable authority, that Sherman's army corps in Grant's department has not gone to reinforce Rosecrans.

The London Daily News says, that owing to the large increase in the yield, the harvest is estimated to be worth £20,000,000 to £30,000,000 more than that of last year.

Mr. Jabez Halleck, of Western Oseola county, N. Y., grandfather of Maj. General H. W. Halleck, died on the 17th at the great age of one hundred and three years.

The new style of postal currency is said to be miserably engraved, and a disgrace to our currency.

A New York firm proposes to remove the obstructions in Charleston harbor in sixty days for \$250,000.

Brig. Gen. G. R. Paul, who was so severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, has arrived, with two of his staff, at his home in Newport, Ky.

Francis Dolphin, who died at Baltimore on the 15th, had an eventful career. He was a native of Bordeaux, France, was taken to Hayti by his parents at an early age, where he alone of his family escaped the massacre on that island. In the war of 1812 he was captured on board of a privateer by the British, and confined in the notorious Barmoor prison until 1815.

William Sanders, chief Government gardener at Washington, is to lay out the National cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., where the dead in that battle are to be buried. The grounds are to be consecrated on the 22d inst.

Reports from New Orleans show the receipt of nearly four thousand bales of cotton at that port in a single day.

Laziness, languid and contemptible as it is, often governs all the fashions and all the virtues.

## IF YOU WANT A NICE DISH OF OYSTERS

CALL AT BARCROFT'S

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.—Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers the tomato an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it important medical properties: 1st. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs, where calomel is indicated it is probably one of the most effective and the least harmful remedial agents known to the profession. 2d. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease. 3d. That he has successfully treated diarrhea with this article alone. 4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion. 5th. That it should be constantly used for daily food; either cooked, raw or in the form of catsup it is the most healthy article now in use.

The Louisville Democrat is responsible for the following: "Hydraulic presses are used to print the National currency. An appropriate way of creating a floating debt."

"States Rights now have become States Rites, and the Federal Government invites us to the funeral."

The New York Tribune derives the authority to issue greenbacks from the power granted in the Constitution to "coin money." This can only have reference to the way in which its editors, as contractors, have coined money since the war began.—Louisville Democrat.

A THREE THOUSAND MILLION DEBT.—Mr. Dawes, Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, estimated the average cost of the war at \$3,000,000 per day. One thousand days have nearly elapsed since the war commenced, and it can not be doubted that the whole expense thus far is fully equal to \$3,000,000,000.

SALES OF FAYETTE LAND.—The sale of Capt. Wm. Cooper's farm, six miles from Lexington, near the Newton Turnpike, was sold last week at public sale at \$120 per acre. It contained 327 acres, and was purchased by Capt. O. P. Beard.

The sale of the late A. C. Bryan's farm about four miles from Lexington, near the Nicholasville Turnpike, was sold by his widow on Wednesday last at \$113.50 per acre. The tract contained about 225 acres, and was purchased by Mr. Wm. B. Petit.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.—Lord Macaulay, in an essay on William Pitt, says of England:

The habeas corpus act was suspended.—Public meetings were put under severe restraint. The government obtained from Parliament power to send out of the country aliens who were suspected of evil designs; and that power was not suffered to lie idle. Writers who propounded doctrines to monarchy were proscribed and punished without mercy. It was hardly safe for a republican to avow his political creed over his beef-steak at a chop-house. The old laws of Scotland against sedition, laws which were considered by Englishmen as barbarous, and which a succession of governments had suffered to rust, were now furnished up and sharpened anew. Men of cultivated minds and polished manners were, for offenses which at Westminster would have been treated as mere misdemeanors, sent to herd with felons at Botany Bay. This severity was at the time loudly applauded by alarmists whom fear had made cruel, but will be seen in a very different light by posterity.

Mildness upon a strong and energetic countenance has the enchantment of moon light upon a mountain.

The lips of lovers in their first pure and passionate kiss melt together like the red mornings of two worlds.

Dr. Roback's Yearly Resume.

DISEASE EXPELLED FROM THE BLOOD BY DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—I know of fourteen hundred and fifty-one persons, some of whom have been given over by physicians, who have been radically cured by my Scandinavian medicines, and I do not hear of one in a thousand of the cures that my Medicines effect. Among them, as copied from my record are 240 of Dyspepsia; 136 Liver Complaint; 117 Rheumatism; 22 Scrofula in adults; 67 Scrofula in children; 135 General Debility; 47 Sexual Disability; 186 Tetters and other diseases of the Skin; 36 Fits; 215 Fever and Ague; 250 various diseases. I have now over 4,500 agents. See advertisement.

**New Grain Store!**

HAVING Retired from the firm of ALEX. POWER & CO., I will continue on my own account in the Grain Trade, on Wall Street, next door to Alex. Maddox, and solicit all our old customers to give me a call, as I have a large number of sacks and feel confident of my ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to deal with me.

ALEX. POWER.

Maysville, Ky., July 1, 1868.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,**

**Shrubbery, &c., &c.**

**GREAT BARGAINS!!!**

M. R. DAWSON, Trustee for G. C. Gentry & Co. Kentucky Nursery, near the City of Maysville, has ready for fall delivery, in the finest condition and of vigorous growth, a very large and select stock of Fruit Trees, say at least 100,000 stocks of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, &c., &c.

Together with the smaller fruits, as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c.;

the list embracing 60 choice varieties of Apples and 30 varieties of Peaches, which he will sell at 5 cents each; Hiram's Giant at 10 cents; and other descriptions of fruit trees at proportionately low rates.

He has also a large variety of splendid ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, &c., &c.; Fir, Spruce, Scotch and Austrian Pines, at equally favorable rates.

Planters will never have a better selection out of which to choose and can never procure stocks on equally favorable terms. Orders left at Poyntz's Tan Yard Stand will receive prompt attention.

[Eagle copy 1 month in Weekly.]

## Special Notices.

**HEIMSTREET'S**  
**IMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.**  
**IT IS NOT A DYE.**

It restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Imitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

**Luxuriant Beauty,** promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them, or the commercial agents, D. S. Barnes & Co., 202 Broadway, New-York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. [Oct 1868-6mo.]

**WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.**

Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and uproot these complaints, must be Expectantant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, influenza, Whooping Cough, Diptheria or Putrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c. The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal."

Rev. J. J. Potter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.

It is composed of pure Iceland-Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Full directions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co., New-York. [Oct 1-6m]

**HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.**

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sordid face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have.—Sold everywhere.

**DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.**

General Agents,

Oct 1, '68 6m. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

**MULLINS & HUNT'S**  
**NEW**  
**WHOLESALE**  
**DRY GOODS STORE!**

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOB-BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

**HATS AND CAPS**

**AND**

**Notions,**

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

**LARGE STOCK**

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

**MULLINS & HUNT,**  
Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1868.

**To the Ladies Only!**

**IF YOU WISH TO BUY**

**TICK OR SIDE COMBS,**

Call and see our new and beautiful assortment just received. We have them in Sets and Separate of Shell, Coral, Amber, Steel, Gilt, Ivory, Berlin Wire, Buffalo Hair, India Rubber, &c., &c.

N. B. Also, a few **BELT BUCKLES** of Steel, Jet, Platina, &c. Call early and make your selections while the assortment is good.—They can be found at our NEW DRUG STORE,

Cor. 2nd & Court,

Oct 18 SEATON & BRODRICK.

"A smile was on her lip—health was in her look, strength was in her step, and in her hands—Plantation Bitters."

S-T-1860-X.

A few bottles of Plantation Bitters.

Will cure Nervous Headache.

"Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips."

"Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath."

"Flatulency and Indigestion."

"Nervous Affections."

"Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath."

"Pain over the Eyes."

"Mental Despondency."

"Prostration; Great Weakness."

"Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c."

Which are the evidences of

**LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.**

It is estimated that seven-tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms.

After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid night-mare diseases, the world has ever produced.—Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the Plantation Bitters, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge!

It is a most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the public satisfaction, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

**CALISAYA BARK.**—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold Jesuits for the enormous price of its own weight in silver, under the name of *Jesuit's Powder*, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes special reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

**CASABILLA BARK.**—Eradicates colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

**DANDELION.**—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

**CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.**—For enfeebled digestion.

**LAVENDER FLOWERS.**—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

**WINTERGREEN.**—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

**ANISE.**—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snake root, &c.

S-T-1860-X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

**IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES**

Rochester, N. Y. December 23, 1861.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am respectfully yours, J. S. CATHORN

Philadelphia, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND.—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of the Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN.

Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. Feb. 11, '63.

Messrs P. H. DRAKE & Co.—Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have to have superseded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c. GAGE & WAIRE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been possible.

The public may rest assured that in no case will perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

202 Broadway, N. Y.

**DROP IN AND LOOK AROUND!**

**GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!**

**BLUM & HECKINGER**

TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN informing their friends, patrons and the public of Maysville and adjoining counties generally, that they have received a LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER

**CLOTHING**

Than ever was imported to this market. They will continue to receive Weekly accessions to their Stock.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of Goods for their

**MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT,**

Which consist of CLOTHS; DOESKINS; French, English and Domestic CASSIMERES; GRENADINE, SILK and VELVET VESTINGS,

Which, under the superintendence of their celebrated Cutter, JERRY P. YOUNG, will be got up to Order, at short notice.

They are in receipt of SCOTTS' and GLENROSE'S Latest Patterns, and can insure all who call on them, a fashionable suit at the most reasonable terms.

They keep on hand constantly a large and well selected assortment of

**GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!** The celebrated FRENCH YOKESHIRT; NECKTIES; COLLARS; GLOVES; HANDKERCHIEFS; UMBRELLAS; &c., &c.

Trunks, Valises and Carpet Sacks, a full assortment always on hand.

Their stock of **HATS & CAPS** is complete. CALL AND EXAMINE. Maysville, October 5th, 1868.

**COMBINATION MILL!**

CIDER & GRAPE MILL, CORN SHELLER and SHUCKER, all combined in one Mill, a new and complete Machine, just received and for sale by

J. H. RICHESON.

**Come down in the center, That's what it means!**

N. C.

**SADDLERY.**

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufacture of every article connected with the

**SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!** He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake and Sulkey Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bits; Wagon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Hog and Kipekin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strap Hames; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a Saddlery Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.

All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, and which, "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sutton.

T. K. RICKETTS.

Maysville, March 26th, 1868.

**NEW CHINA, GLASS**

**AND**

**Queensware House!!**

**R. ALBERT,**

Second Street,

One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectioner Store,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE AND FANCY GOODS in great variety.

Yasson, Pointe Sete in China, Sardin Marble and Bohemian Glass, Jewel Boxes; Fancy and Toy Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, &c. Also, Tea Sets in French and English China, plain and gilt.—Plated and Britannia Casters, and Plated Table Ware of all descriptions.

Also, a large and fine assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS of all sizes and styles, Burners, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks; the very best of pure Coal Oil, Cans, &c. All of which will be sold for CASH at the very lowest Cincinnati prices.

Call, see and judge for yourselves!

Maysville, Sept. 8, 1868 R. ALBERT.

**TALL AND SQUAT JARS,** with Ja-

paned Tops, of all sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

**A. B. COCHRAN'S**

**FAMILY GROCERY STORE,**

No 32, west-side Market st.,

GALBREATH'S OLD STAND.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Teas, Mackerel, Fish, Nutmegs, Spices, Candles, Willow and Wooden Ware, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Having bought all my Goods for cash, and my motto being "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

A. B. COCHRAN.

N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand. Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1868. A. B. C.

**SOAP & STARCH,** of best brands, for sale low June 19 By BEN PHISTEER.

**WATCHES, CLOCKS**

**AND**

**JEWELRY!!**

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the Latest Fashions. I have also on hand a large stock of

**SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE**

**AND FANCY GOODS.**

A large Stock of MATERIAL kept on hand to accommodate the trade.

Particular attention paid to Repairing and Cleaning Watches. Jewelry & Silver Ware made to Order.

C. F. DUFEU, Next door to Sensation Store.

Maysville, Ky., June 4th, 1862.



### How Sal Disgraced the Family.

A traveler in the State of Illinois, some years ago came to a log hut on the prairie near Cairo, and he lodged. He went in to the house of logs. It was a wretched affair, with an empty packing box for a table, while two or three old chairs and a broken stool graced the reception room, the dark walls of which were further ornamented by a display of dirty tin-ware and an article or two. The woman was crying in one corner and the man, with tears in his eyes and pipe in his mouth, sat on a stool, with his dirty arms resting on his knees, and his sorrowful looking head supported by the palm of his hands. Not a word greeted the interloper. "Well," he said, "you seem to be in a peck of trouble here: what's up?" "Oh, we are most crazed neighbors," said the woman, "and we ain't got no patience to see folks now." "That's all right," said the visitor, "not much taken back by the polite rebuff; but can I be of any service to you in this trouble?" "Well, we've lost our gal; our Sal's gone off and left us," said the man in tones of despair. "Ab, do you know what induced her to leave you?" remarked the new arrival. "We can't tell, stranger, as how she's so for lost as to be seduced; but then she's so gone and disgraced us," remarked the afflicted father. "Who has she gone with?" asked the visitor. "Well, there's the trouble. The gal might have done well, and could have married Martin Kahoe, a capital shoemaker, who, although he's got one eye, plays the flute in a lively manner, and earns a good living;—then look what a home and what a life she has deserted. She was surrounded by the luxury in the country," said the father. "Yes, who knows what poor Sal will have to eat, drink, and wear, now?" groaned the old woman. "And who is the fellow that has taken her from you and led you to such misery?" quoth the stranger. "Why she's gone off and got married to a critter called an editor, and lives in the village, and the Lord only knows how they are to earn a living."

### No Presidential Election.

It appears, says the Metropolitan Record, that the recent proclamation of the President suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* has a deeper design than the enforcement of the constitution. It is intended not only to operate on the State elections, which are to take place in another month, but is to provide against the next Presidential election. In brief, there is to be no Presidential election. Some of the Black Republican papers have insisted that such election should not be held till the war is over, which Lincoln himself intimates in his letter to the Springfield Convention a few weeks ago, was not so near at hand as the people supposed.

The plan by which the people are to be defended of their freedom is as follows: "When the whole North is under the operation of martial law, another proclamation will be issued by the President, at the request of the soldiers, who will, according to the programme laid down, insist that there shall be no voting until they can take part in it!"

We ask any candid man if recent events have not given at least appearance of probability to this report, and if the last proclamation of the President is not calculated to confirm it? Of one thing the Chief Magistrate and his official advisers are convinced, that the moment they have descended from the position they have so greatly abused, they will come under the action of the laws they have violated, and meet face to face thousands of citizens whom they so deeply wronged.

### Nobody Hurt.

[From the Providence (R. I.) Post.] It is fortunate that "Nobody is hurt." The Government is in debt to the tune of two thousand millions of dollars—but that is nothing. Taxes are high—but who cares, seeing that they can be paid in legal tender notes, which the Government can manufacture as fast as three hundred presses can print them? Tea, coffee, tobacco, pork, beef, flour, coal—all these are high; but the people with money enough find no difficulty in procuring them. Every thing is all right—and thousands of people in New England are making money faster than they ever made it before. The President at one time believed there was some little suffering in the country; but the manufacturers, railroad managers, shoddy contractors, gun and powder makers, and the office-holders generally, assured him that every thing was going on smoothly, and he was concluded that the country was never before half so prosperous. We notice that his better-half gave a grand ball at the White House a few nights ago, which was a very splendid affair. There is evidently no such thing as want at the White House.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a Republican paper, gives an account of this ball, and we quote one of his descriptive paragraphs: "Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln stationed themselves in the center of the East Room, and received the guests. For one hour the throng moved in a current; and when the rooms were full, the Marine Band, stationed in their usual position, began playing operatic airs of the latest description, at eleven. A large apartment was thrown open about twelve o'clock, with an immense punch-bowl in the center, and sandwiches, &c., around it. The supper was set in the dining-room, and is considered one of the finest displays of gastronomic art ever seen in this country. It cost thousands of dollars. The bill of fare was: [Here upward of thirty dishes are described.] The tables fairly bent under expensive luxuries heaped one upon another. At twelve the dining-room was thrown open for inspection, and guests passed in and viewed it, preparatory to the demolition of the artistic pile. Nearly all the Generals in the army were there. The ladies were dressed in the height of fashionable extravagance."

It must have been a very nice affair—very. And we ought to be very thankful that we have a President who can see nothing but sunshine, when other people see nothing but clouds. A great many years ago there was a man of equally happy temperament in an equally high position. The burning of his city did not disturb him in the least. But he was an economical old fellow, and did his own fiddling.

Coleridge, the poet and philosopher, once arriving at an inn, called out, "Waiter, do you dine here collectively or individually?" "Sir," replied the knight of the napkin, "we dine at six."

### Dreams!

This subject has been so thoroughly discussed, in conjunction with so many elaborately drawn out essays, all of which have appeared in the most fascinating form, that we shall only indulge in a passing remark. In olden times, dreams were regarded as prophetic of great events; philosophers to whom was accorded the greatest powers of research and the clearest judgment, seem to have been very credulous, placing the most implicit confidence in the omens which certain dreams were supposed or believed to indicate. Strange indeed are the thoughts that crowd the brain during the hours of repose; and equally marvellous are the apparitions which are so carefully nursed and so plainly seen. We have innumerable productions called "Dream Books" or the "Astrologers Guide." We make a brief allusion to one for the benefit of the ladies. To dream of flying is a sure sign of a speedy and prosperous marriage; of course you will take our word for it; but don't all fly at once!

"Green be the turf above thee,  
Friend of my better days,  
None knew thee but to love thee,  
None named thee but to praise."

Among the gems of poetry which are really beautiful because they come home to the heart, and touch its most sacred chords, the above lines will continue to occupy the most comprehensive and touching tribute that could be paid to the memory of a friend. They constitute a volume in a single verse—they embody the sweetest language in fewer thoughts than any we can sorrowfully yet truthfully utter o'er the tomb of the departed, when the merry voices are hushed, and the genial smile lies sleeping 'neath the sod. The seat is left vacant in the room where social groups are accustomed to meet; one welcome is not there to strengthen the ties, which, through many years of pleasant greetings were the gerdien of true affection—the panoply that shielded from the storms of life! In yonder church-yard, lies all that remains of the once bounding form; but how great a consolation to feel assured that that which was well on earth, and is now at rest in heaven! How soothing the reflection that there was naught in your intercourse with the loved companion of youth to weaken your confidence, or estrange your esteem; that you could in grateful remembrance exclaim:

"None knew thee but to love thee,  
None named thee but to praise."

Spring has come again, and you renew your visits to the simple mound or imposing monument, there to place fresh flowers around the sacred spot; and as each feathered songster is chirping o'erhead, or summer winds are sighing like the thoughts that whisper so mournfully in your ear, you kneel beside that grave, and pray:

"Green be the turf above thee,  
Friend of my better days."

But few have led a life so blameless as to deserve so rich an epitaph—but few have established such a hold upon our affections, as to elicit that greatest of all tributes that can be given to man. We prize our jewels because they are rare; we separate the dross from the refined, the good from the bad; and judging by comparison, and inspired by noble or unworthy examples, thus it is we act and think of our friends.

And when the dreaded messenger has come to lessen their number, and remove a link from the golden chain that is so precious to our sight, then it is, if ever, that the soul is moved: then it is, if ever, that we are taught to forget and forgive, for none are truly perfect—none have been wholly blameless in this pilgrimage below.

A negro slave gets his free papers for nothing, while a white man is charged \$300 for his.

Farmer B—was sitting in the country church. He had been working hard in the harvest field. Hands were scarce, and farmer B was doing. The loud tones of the minister failed to arouse the farmer, until at length the time waning, the good man closed the lids of the Bible, and concluded as follows—"Indeed, my hearers, the harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few." "Yes," exclaimed farmer B—"I've offered two dollars a day for cradlers, but can't get 'em at that."

Jones and Brown were talking lately of a young clergyman, whose preaching they had heard that day. The sermon was like a certain man mentioned in a certain biography, "very poor and very pious."

"What do you think of him?" inquired Brown.

"I think," said Jones, "he did much better two years ago."

"Why, he didn't preach at all then," said Brown.

"True," replied Jones, "this is what I meant."

LINCOLN TO BE DECLARED PERPETUAL PRESIDENT.—It is now stated that a bill has been prepared, and will be placed before the next Congress declaring Lincoln President while the war lasts. Thus them ad fanatics are plotting against our liberties, and if we do not speak right soon through the ballot-box, the last vestige of our republican government will have been swept away.

BROWNLOW LITERATURE.—We have before us the prospectus issued by Parson Brownlow, June 30, 1860, for the Knoxville *Whig*, from which we copy the following: "The Black Republicans, after a stormy session and much abuse of each other, have, in the midst of liquor and much hard swearing, nominated Abe Lincoln, the Illinois Abolitionist, who was supported by Buchanan's Administration thirteen months ago for the Senate, in opposition to Douglas! On this ticket with this Administration set is Senator Hamlin, of Maine, an Abolitionist of the John Brown-Help-school, a man who, for mind, manners, morals, features, mouth, nose, dark skin and woolly head could be sold in the South for a negro!"

### FRANK & COONS,

Attorneys at Law,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting.  
June 862.

A. B. COLE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. All collections in Northern Kentucky will receive prompt attention. Office on Court street [April 30, 1863-ly

J. K. SUMRALL,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. Office on Court street. Jan 15, 1862-1y

E. C. PHISTER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.  
August 14, 1862.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

I have a No. 1 Laid & Webster Sewing Machine, in fine running order that I will sell at a reduced price.

CHAS. WHITE,  
Boot & Shoe Store.

The Kentucky Harvester.

Having had large orders for the celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machine, all well sold but one. Those not supplied would do well to call early and secure that. For sale by

June 25, 1863. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Cider Mill.

I have for sale a splendid Cider Mill, also Mills for pressing Native Wine. For sale by

June 25. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Oil.

Lard Oil; Lubricating Oil; Pure Burning Coal Oil and wagon axle Grease.

For sale low for cash by  
JOHN H. RICHESON.

SEALING WAX & CORKS, for Fruit Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by

SEATON & BRODRICK.

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE the Farm on which I now reside, containing 150 ACRES;

One mile South-east of Germantown, on the Mayfield road, with good Frame Dwelling, Barns, Ice House, &c., and never-failing Water. A Young Crab Orchard, of 18 acres, growing well. Permission given to Seed this Fall. Enquire of the undersigned on the premises.

Sept 10, 1863-1y JOHN D. LLOYD.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of S. C. PARSON, h. on the Stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Parson, Tolle & Holton.

We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of

French China Tea Sets, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS, VASES, LOOKING GLASSES, and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,  
Market Street, opposite Goddard House.  
Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

REMOVAL!

LOUIS STINE would respectfully inform his customers and friends that he has removed to Caldwell's Building, in the room formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office.

June 1, 1863.

Fall and Winter Goods!

LOUIS STINE

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND GENTS FURNISHER,  
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction.

October 1, 1863. LOUIS STINE.

Coal Oil Lamps!

A Large stock on hand, of many styles and great variety, for sale at our Drug Store, Corner Court & 2nd Streets, Maysville, Ky.

COAL OIL—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail

ALEX. MADDOX

L. H. LONG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN ALL KINDS OF

GRAIN, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SALT, &c.,

Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

June 19, 1863-1y

Notice to Farmers!

TO ALL THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE

Good for their families for the coming

Winter, we now have on hand a good Stock

of Goods, such as heavy Negro Jeans; Medium

Goods and Fine or a superior quality. Also,

Flannels, White and Grey, and Plaid Linseys.

Orders accompanied with the Cash, shall be

promptly attended to. We sell any description

of Jeans—besides 5 leas—at \$1.25 per yard. Call

and buy your supplies while you can.

N. & H. WEARE.

Flemingsburg, Ky., Sept. 17, 1863-1m.

Leather and Findings.

I HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF LEATHER

and Findings: New York, Buffalo and Cin-

cinnati Sole; French and American Calf and Kip

Skins; Upper Leather; &c.; &c.

Maysville, Sept. 24, '63. S. S. MINER.

### NEW GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. G. Brook-

over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in CASH

or WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY. I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Malt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all kinds in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by

June 19 BEN PHISTER,  
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by

June 19 BEN PHISTER,  
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER,  
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

FISH—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, h. barrels, quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

CANDLES—Star & Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTERS

BROOMS.

A large supply of best quality, for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

NEW MACKEREL.

21 BARRELS NO. 1 MACKEREL;

20 Barrels No 2 do.

20 half barrels No 1 do.

20 " " 2 do.

25 Qr " 1 do.

25 " " 2 do.

25 Kits No 1 do.

25 " " 2 do.

Just received direct from Boston and for sale at a small advance,

April 12 At BEN PHISTERS.

MAYSVILLE LITERARY INSTITUTE!

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence the

First Monday of September.

And continue TWENTY WEEKS. The Terms are as before advertised. This Course of Study continues the same, with improvements which may be suggested by experience. Competent teachers will always be employed in the different departments as their necessities may demand.

This School is chartered with Collegiate privileges, and students may pursue a portion of the whole of the Collegiate course. Pupils from a distance can obtain board in the family of the Principal.

M. H. SMITH, Principal.  
aug 27, 1863.

MAYSVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence the

First Monday in September.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Miss J. R. PARKE.

Maysville, August 13, 1863-2m

Sugar Mills,

FOR GRINDING THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE, for sale by

June 1, 1863. JNO. H. RICHESON.

DIXON'S

BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE

FOR Dysentery, Diarrhea, Flux, Cholera Morbus and Summer Complaint.

For sale by

SEATON & BRODRICK,  
Cor. 2nd & Court Sts.

GRAIN DRILLS.

FARMERS are requested to call and examine a new Grain Drill for putting in their fall crops. It has many improvements over the old Drill, and those wanting one would do well to call early.

For sale by

JNO. H. RICHESON.  
Maysville, Sept. 8, 1863.

FRUIT JARS AND JARS WITH JAPANED TOPS, of all sizes, for sale by Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,  
Market street, Maysville.

HAGAN'S

MAGNOLIA BALM!

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION, Eradicating FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SUN-BURN and TAN. For sale by

SEATON & BRODRICK.

GOLDEN SYRUP!

EXTRA GOLDEN—For sale by

mar 19 J. H. RICHESON.

Combs & Brushes.

A LARGE Stock and of great variety on hand and for sale at our Drug Store, corner Second and Court streets, Maysville, Ky.

Sept. 17 SEATON & BRODRICK.

BOOK & STATIONERY

HOUSE!

HAVING purchased the Stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, &c., of Messrs W. L. PLANCE & CO., I propose to conduct the business at the old stand in this City. I shall be continually supplied with a full stock of all articles pertaining to the business and shall sell upon the most reasonable terms.

My stock of SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL STATIONERY is now complete, and embraces all the classes of Books in use by the Schools in Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio.

G. W. BLATTERMAN.  
Sep. 17, 1863.

### NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they are just receiving a NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which has been purchased since the recent decline, composed of every thing kept in the Dry Goods Line. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of the LATEST STYLES, to-wit:

Plain Black Silks, all prices; Fancy Summer Silks; MOZAMBIQUES; POPLINS; CHALLIES; VALENTINES; Plain & Fancy BERGES; SILK GRENADINE; ORGANDIES; SWISS LAWNS; JACONET LAWNS;

Linen Cambric Dress Goods;

Percales and Chintz Muslins. A large lot of the best Prints; Irish Linens; Linen Diapers and Toweling; Table Linens; Napkins; Marcellines; Quilts; Plain and Plaid Jaconette; Nainsooks; Mulls; Striped, Plain and Plain Swisses; Fans of all kinds; Jaconet & Swiss Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings; Valenciennes and Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton Laces; Ladies Jaconet and Swiss Collars; Mourning Collars; Black Lace and Grouching Veils; Fancy Veils; Mourning Veils; Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves; Picknet and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Gantlett; Hosiery of all descriptions; French Corsets; new style Hoop Skirts.

A desirable Stock of

CARPETS & MATTINGS;

Parasols; Silk and Cambric Umbrellas. Also, a splendid stock of Heavy Domestic Goods; Bleached and Brown Muslins; Drillings; Calicoes; Ginghams, of all qualities; Checks; Cottonades. Wool Tweeds and Summer Cassimeres; suitable for Youth's Clothing. We also call the attention of Gentlemen to our Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the latest New York Styles. Also, a splendid lot of

Gents Furnishing Goods, Such as Shirts; Drawers; Undershirts; Collars; Neck Ties; Scarfs; Gloves; Hosiery; Handkerchiefs, &c. Besides many other articles, too tedious to mention, usually kept in the Dry Goods Line, all of which we are prepared to sell as cheap as if not cheaper than any one else.

Please give us a call and examine our Goods and Prices.

RICKETTS, WELLS & CO.,

SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

June 4th, 1863.

GODDARD HOUSE,

CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS

Opposite Steamboat Landing,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.